

LAB

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.
The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]
They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*,
And I have found 'em coming. *Bon. Fabryson's Catiline.*
I was called to another, who in childbed laboured of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wifeman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.
To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* skies. *Dryd.*
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the Throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryd. Aur.*
This exercise will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.
There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *lab'ring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and tofs'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*
He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his foul *labours* for an expression enough to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To *LA'BOUR*. *v. a.*
1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effect.
To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2. Mac.*
The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*
The pains of famish'd Tantalus shall feel,
And Sisyphus that *labours* up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*
Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*
An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to labour.
Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden's Virg.*

LA'BOURER. *n. f.* [*labourer*, French.]
1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.
If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*
The sun but seem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*
Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbut. on Aliments.*
Not balm sleep to *lab'ers* faint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*
Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope, Ep. iv. l. 167.*
The prince cannot pay to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.
Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakesp.*
The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.
Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
He hath, my lord, by *laboursome* petition,
Wrung from me my flow' leave. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
LA'BRA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A lip.
Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, troth and cum thou liest. *Shakesp.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.
Suffolk, stay;

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Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakesp.*
Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*
My clamorous tear
The ear's soft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandy's Parap.*
The ear of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
P' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. f.*
Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The tick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. f.* [*laet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]
1. A string; a cord.
There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free therout; but all in vain;
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In liny squares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.
The king had snared been in love's strong *lace*. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.
O! cut my *lace*, lest my heart crackling, it
Break too. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.
Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.
He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar.
If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace*. *Prior.*

To *LACE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes.
I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wifeman.*
At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away.
These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Mefapus' helm he finds among the rest, *Dryd. Æneis.*
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest
Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may *lace* it down be-fore, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congr. Way of the World.*
When Jenny's flays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.
It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cleath of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nt.*

3. To embellish with variegations.
Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the fevering clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains tops. *Shakesp.*
Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*
4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lab*.
Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore.
Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd* mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakesp.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. f.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.
I met with a nonjuror, engag'd with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator, N. 404.*

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.
Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* compure. *Horsley.*

To *LA'CERATE*. *v. a.* [*lacere*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.
And my sons *lacerate* and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell's England's Tears.*
The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Derham's Physic Theat.*

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Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear. *Va. of human Wifhes.*

LACERATION. *n. f.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small caues. *Arbut.*

LACERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.
Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.
It is of an exquisite sensle, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.
How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels. *Addison's Travels through Italy.*

LA'CHRYMATION. *n. f.* [from *lachryma*.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. f.* [*lachrymatore*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To *LACK*. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.
Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very meanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker, b. v. l. 348.*
A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*
One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To *LACK*. *v. n.*
1. To be in want.
The lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.
Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for *lack* of five? *Gen. viii. 28.*
There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all.
That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied. *1 Sam. xxx. 19. 1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

LACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Want; need; failure.
In the scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b. i. p. 41.*
Many that are not mad
Have sure more *lack* of reason. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for *lack*
Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hadibras, p. i. c. 1.*

2. *Lack*, whether noun or verb, is now almost obsolete.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. f.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.
What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

LA'CKER. *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To *LA'CKER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with *lacker*.
What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wing, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *n. f.* [*laquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.
They would have me to make me
Wait else at door; a fellow counsellor,
Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*! *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and fix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Lackeys were never so faucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator, N. 481.*

To *LA'CKEY*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely.
I know not whether *Milton* has used this word very properly.
This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, *laquey*ing the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
So dear to heav'n is faintly chafity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

To *LA'CKEY*. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.
Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *laquey* by their side. *Sandy's Par.*
Our Italian translator of the *Æneis* is a foot poet; he

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lady by the side of Virgil, but never presents behind him. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

LACKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting flairs.
I scorn you, scurvy companion; what? your poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away! I'm made for your mailer. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

LA'CKNETRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *lustr*.] Wanting brightness.
And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklustre* eyes,
Says very wisely, it is ten a clock. *Shakesp.*

LACONICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words.
I grow *laconick* even beyond *laconic*lim; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM. *n. f.* [*laconisme*, French; *laconismus*, Latin.] A concise stile: called by *Pope laconism*. See *LACONICK*.
As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the shorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Spect.*

LA'CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely.
Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Canadn's Remains.*

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.
From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Livius's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

LA'CTARY. *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy house.

LACTATION. *n. f.* [*lactio*, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle.
As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. f.* The vessel that conveys chyle.
The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LACTEOUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]
1. Milky.
Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. *Lacteal*, conveying chyle.
The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Sermon.*

LACTES'CENT. *n. f.* [*lactesco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk.
This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTES'CENT. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Latin.] Producing Milk.
Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbut.*

LACTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk.
He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. f.* [*lode*, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. Lye, a boy.]
1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language.
We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, must let his invention on the rack, to say something where he knows nothing. *Locke.*
Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in pastoral language.
For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy. *Fa. Qu.*
The shepherd *lad*,
Whose off-spring on the throne of Judah sat
So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii. l. 439.*

LA'DDER. *n. f.* [*ladder*, Saxon.]
1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.
Whose compost is rotten, and cartied in time,
And spread as it should be, thrust's *ladder* may climc. *Tyff.*
Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*
I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Guliver's Travels.*